



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन
National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 29 June 2026

आधारित / based on

विस्तारित अवधि मौसम पूर्वानुमान / Extended Range Weather Forecast (ERFS)

वैधता / Validity: 26 June-09 July 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना
AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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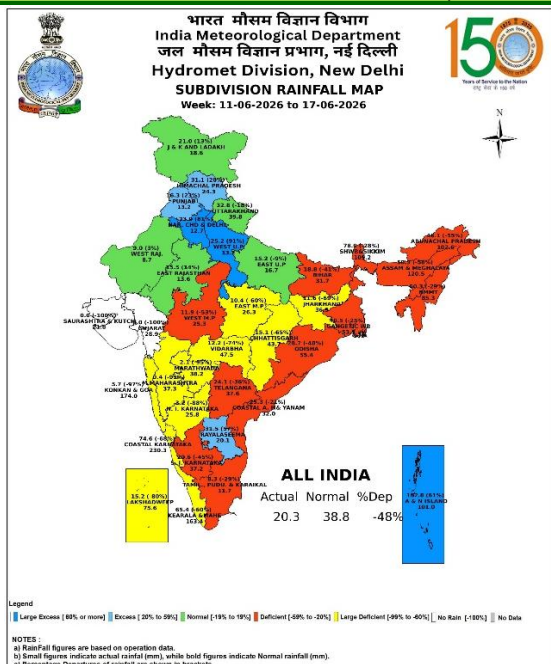
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast (वर्षा और तापमान) (Rainfall and Temperature)

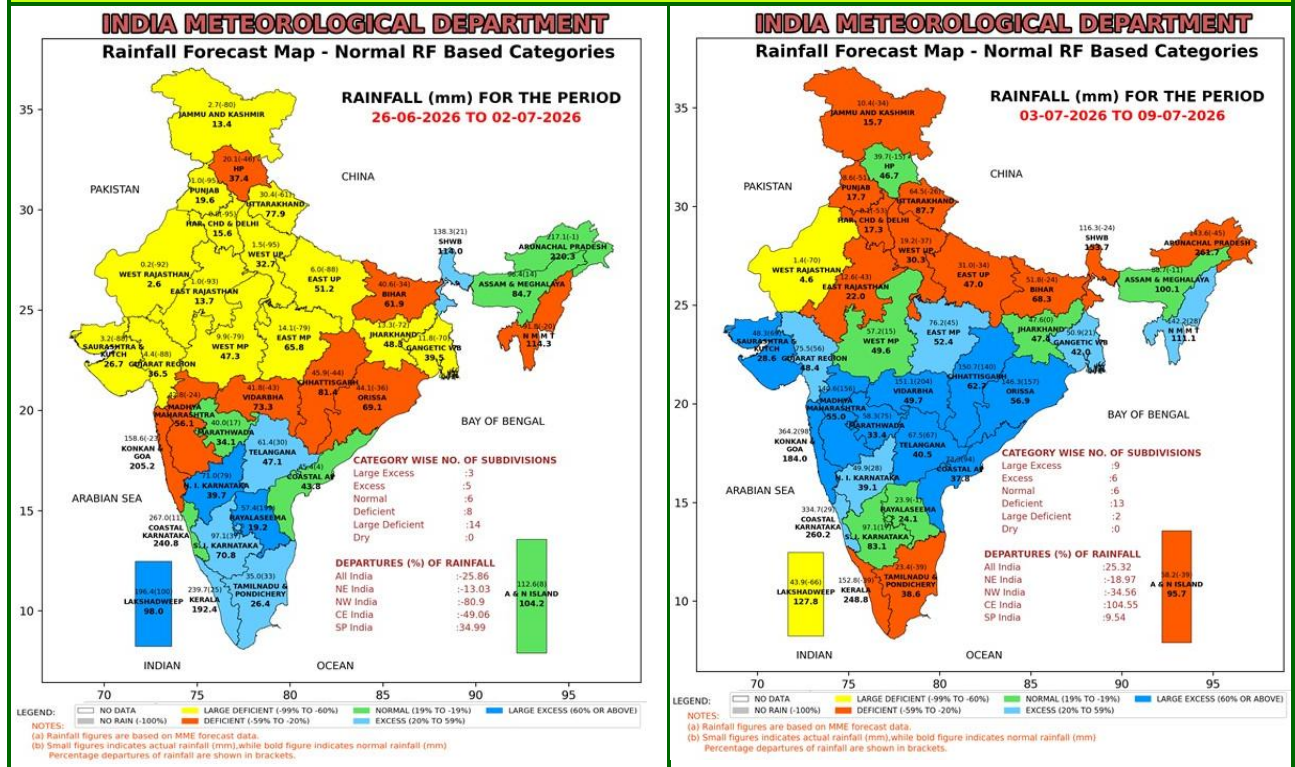
Realized Rainfall (11th to 24th June 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Rayalaseema.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal & Sikkim, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh & Yanam, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 24th June, 2026) (26th June to 09th July 2026)



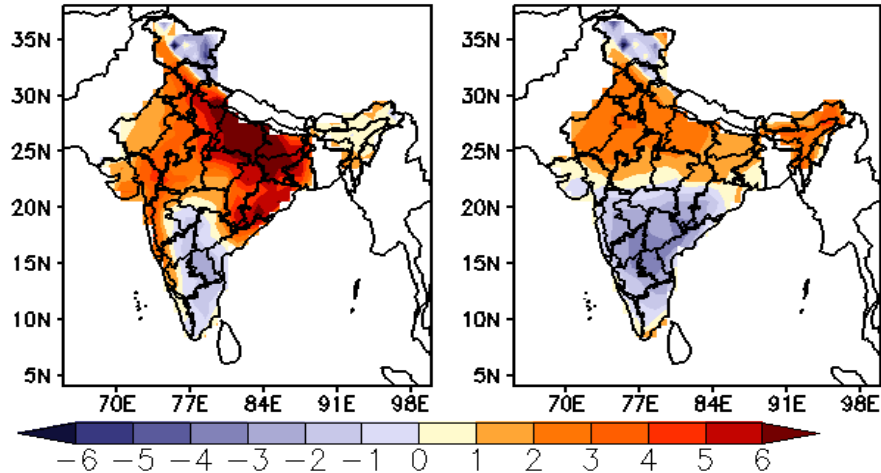
- **Week 1 (26.06.2026 to 02.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be slightly above normal over Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim and some parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam & Meghalaya. However, it is likely to be below normal over East India, Central India, Gujarat, Konkan-Goa and many parts of North West India.
- **Week 2 (03.07.2026 to 09.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over coastal regions of Karnataka & Maharashtra and many parts of Central India and Odisha. However, it is likely to be below normal over Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Kerala and slightly below normal over Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 24th June, 2026)
(26th June to 09th July 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 26Jun–02Jul)

(Week2: 03Jul–09Jul)



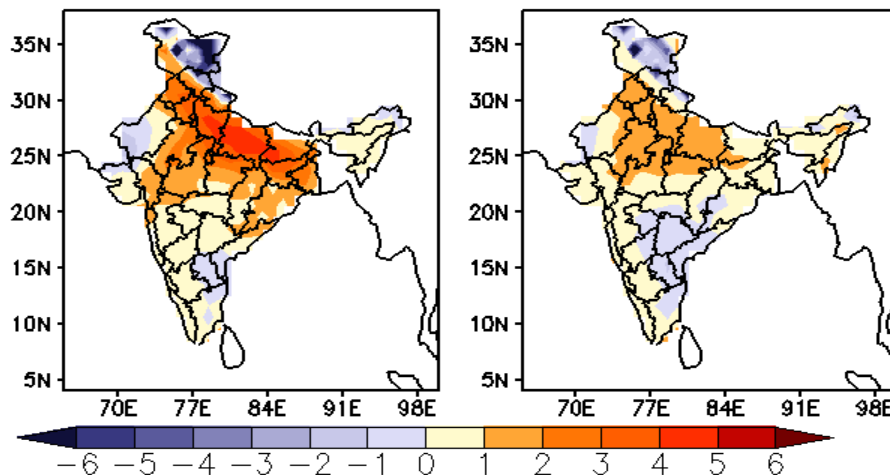
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (26.06.2026 to 02.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Central India, East India, Gujarat, Konkan-Goa and Coastal Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (03.07.2026 to 09.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India and many parts of East India, North East India and Madhya Pradesh.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 26Jun–02Jul)

(Week2: 03Jul–09Jul)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (26.06.2026 to 02.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India and Central India.
- **Week 2 (03.07.2026 to 09.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India.

Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

IMD informed (dated 29 May 2026) that the southwest monsoon seasonal (Jun-Sep) rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of $\pm 4\%$. The LPA for the period 1971–2020 is 87 cm. This forecast indicates an increased likelihood of spatial and temporal variability in rainfall distribution, including possible prolonged dry spells and uneven rainfall events, which may influence rainfed agricultural operations.

Monthly rainfall outlook for June and progress of southwest monsoon 2026 over the country

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during June 2026 is most likely to be below normal (<92% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during June 2026, based on 1971–2020 data, is 165.4 cm. During June 2026, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country, except over some parts of Northwest India, Northeast India, and the South Peninsula, and in isolated pockets of central India, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely (**Fig.1**).

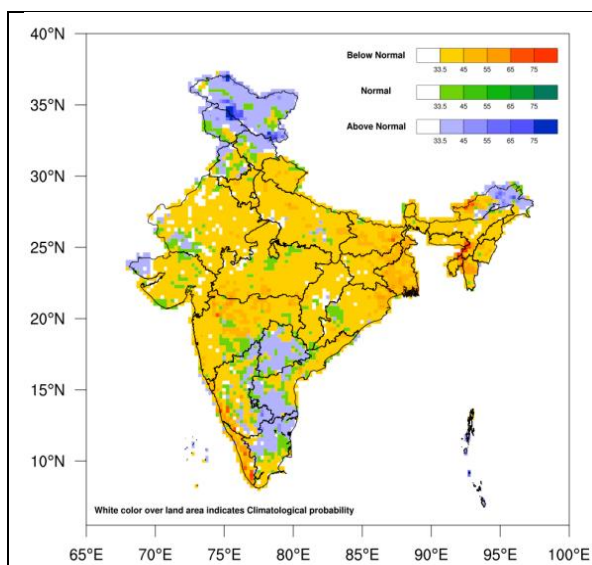


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for June 2026
(Source: IMD)

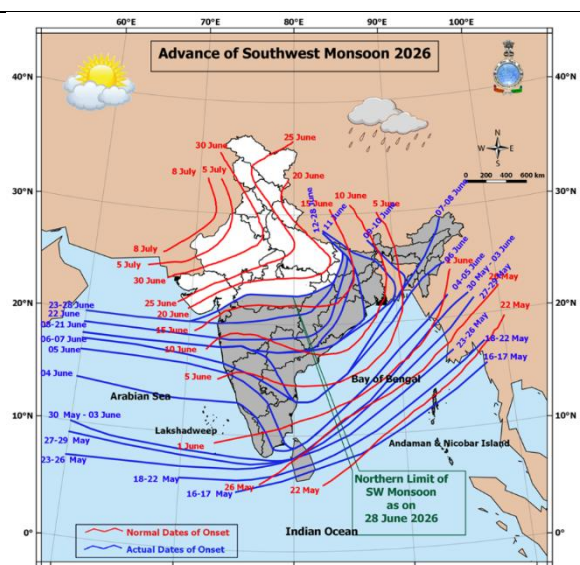


Fig. 2. Advance of Southwest monsoon across the Country (Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and progressed over other parts of India. As on 28th June, the monsoon has covered Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, North East, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand (**Fig. 2**). Conditions are favourable for further advance in to some more parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during next 4-5 days.

Planning for the upcoming *kharif* 2026 season

- In view of the anticipated below-normal Southwest Monsoon (SWM) during 2026, Scientists / Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) from ICAR and IMD are issuing advisories for the implementation of contingency plans through the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) programme.
- ICAR-CRIDA has conducted online state-specific interface meetings with 14 states (AP, Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, WB, Gujarat, UP, MP, Odisha and Assam) involving officials from State Agriculture Departments, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), ICAR institutes, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to facilitate the implementation of District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACPs) and preparedness for *kharif* 2026. Similar meetings for other states will be conducted in the coming days.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 09 July 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 387.2 mm of rainfall (-10% normal) from 01 June to 28 June 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) indicates excess rainfall in week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In rain-fed paddy fields, seedlings for the *virippu* season can be transplanted at the 4–5 leaf stage. At the time of transplanting, the roots of seedlings may be dipped in a pseudomonas solution prepared at 20 grams per litre of water, as a prophylactic measure to control sheath blight, sheath rot, leaf spot disease, and related issues.
- In bananas, leaf-eating caterpillars are commonly observed on tender leaves. They can be effectively managed by spraying *Beauveria bassiana* at 20 grams per litre of water. In case of severe infestation, spray Flubendiamide 39.35 SC at 2 ml per 10 litres of water or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC at 3 ml per 10 litres of water.
- During the rainy season, apply a 1% Bordeaux mixture to pepper vines as a preventive measure against diseases.
- Proper drainage facilities should be provided during the rainy season to prevent rhizome rot in crops such as ginger and turmeric. The incidence of disease can be reduced by applying pseudomonas solutions. For this, prepare a clear cow dung solution by mixing 20 grams of fresh cow dung per litre of water, add 20 grams of pseudomonas to it, and drench the beds.
- In cucurbitaceous vegetables, there is a chance of downy mildew attack during the rainy season. Spray Mancozeb at 2.5 grams per litre of water under the leaves and ensure proper drainage facilities. Pesticides should not be applied during periods of active rainfall.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 416.6 mm (-47% deficit) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 73.1 mm (-25% deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 73.3 mm (-47% deficit) from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) is normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, a large excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka, excess rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Postpone the sowing of *kharif* crops due to a shortage of soil moisture in the field.
- Procure good-quality seeds and fertilizers for *kharif* sowing.
- A germination test of the procured seeds is recommended before sowing.
- The recommended red gram varieties are BRG-1, BRG-2, and BRG-5. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Rhizobium and Trichoderma biofertilizers.
- Recommended maize varieties include Ganga-11, Deccan-103, Vijaya Composite, Composite NAC-6004, NAC-6002, and Hybrid Nityashree (NAH-2049).
- Soil testing: Collect soil samples before applying any amendments to ensure precise nutrient application.
- In-situ moisture conservation: Repair and strengthen field bunds to prevent runoff and ensure that every drop of monsoon rain is retained in the soil.
- Provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times per day, and ensure sufficient water availability at all times. Monitor for tick and mite infestations, and use approved acaricides if necessary.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 86.1 mm (-15% normal) and 76.4 mm (11% normal) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) shows normal rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and a large excess rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and a large excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and normal rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Due to the likely El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to construct water-harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for dry periods. This will help protect crops and ensure sustainable production.
- Farmers should take up the sowing of rainfed crops only after receiving cumulative rainfall of 50 mm in red soils and 75 mm in black soils following the onset of the southwest monsoon.
- Groundnut: Utilizing the available soil moisture, farmers are advised to carry out summer ploughing and select high-yielding varieties such as Kadiri-7, K-8 Bold, K-6, Kadiri Amaravathi, Kadiri Chitravati, Kadiri Harithandhra, Dheeraj, Nithya Harith, Dharani, Kadiri Lepakshi, and TCGS-1694. All inputs should be arranged in advance for *kharif* sowing.
- Cotton: Farmers are advised to select short-duration cultivars and adopt community-based sowing to minimize the spread of pink bollworm. Install pheromone traps at 4–6 per acre, 40 days after sowing. It is strictly recommended to sow a refuge crop (non-Bt cotton or red gram) around Bt cotton fields to prevent resistance buildup in bollworms.
- The present weather is favorable for the incidence of root rot infestation. To control it, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.2% Carbendazim at 2 g per litre of water. Apply 20 litres of the fungicidal solution to the entire basin of the infected plant immediately after irrigation.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 91.5 mm (-52% deficit) from 01 to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) over Odisha is deficit rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- The selected nursery field should be ploughed 3–4 times. Incorporate well-decomposed farmyard manure or cow dung at 8 quintals per acre during the final land preparation in direct-seeded rice.
- For paddy cultivation, always use certified seeds, and conduct a germination test before sowing.
- Before sowing, paddy seeds should be treated with Trichoderma powder formulation at 10 g per kg of seed. Alternatively, seeds may be treated with fungicides such as Thiram 75% WP at 3 g per kg of seed or Captan 50% WP at 3 g per kg of seed to protect against seed-borne diseases.
- Do not keep standing water in the paddy nursery. For each square metre of nursery bed, apply 10 g of DAP and 10 g of MOP.
- Arhar can be grown as an intercrop in groundnut at a 6:2 row ratio (Groundnut: Arhar) to increase profits and improve soil health management.
- Provide mechanical support or staking to banana, papaya, cucurbits, and similar crops to protect them against gusty winds.
- Repair water-harvesting structures to store rainwater for use during early or mid-season droughts.
- Provide clean and adequate drinking water to cattle. Keep livestock inside shelters during rain or thunderstorms.
- As thunderstorms with lightning are expected over the next three days, farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during storms. Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to avoid damage.
- Paddy: In assured irrigated areas select the land for wet bed nursery close to source of irrigation water with good drainage facilities. It is advisable to follow community nursery approach at village level.

- Seed rate for maize is 6-7kg/acre. To avoid the infestation of Fall Army Worm, treat 1-kg seeds with 4-ml Cyantraniliprole 19.8%+ Thiamethoxam 19.8% FS. Keep row-to-row spacing at 60 cm and plant-to-plant at 20 cm.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 244.5 mm (-61% large deficit), 51.6 mm (-64% large deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 65.5 mm (-47% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 78.8 mm (-51% deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) is deficit rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha, normal rainfall over Marathwada for week 1, a large excess rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- In areas where rice nursery sowing has not yet been completed, farmers should begin sowing rice nurseries on raised nursery beds.
- In areas where finger millet or proso millet nursery sowing has not yet been completed, start sowing nurseries on raised beds. Apply 1 kg of urea per guntha at the time of sowing.
- Begin sowing groundnut using the dibbling method. For bunch varieties, maintain a spacing of 30 cm between rows, while for semi-spreading and spreading varieties, maintain a spacing of 45 cm between rows.
- For niger sowing, maintain a spacing of 30 cm × 15 cm. Since the seeds are very small and prone to uneven distribution, mix them with fine sand in a 1:1 ratio before sowing to ensure uniform seed distribution.
- Apply the recommended fertilizers to mango trees when rainfall intensity is low. This minimizes nutrient losses and ensures better nutrient uptake by the crop.

Marathwada

- Apply 30:60:30 kg NPK along with sulfur at 20 kg per hectare at the time of sowing soybean. Sowing of soybean can be carried out up to 15th July. It is recommended to adopt the Broad Bed Furrow (B.B.F.) method, which helps maintain soil moisture, improves soil fertility, and results in higher production.
- The recommended fertilizer dose for *kharif* sorghum is 80:40:40 kg NPK per hectare. Apply half the dose of nitrogen and the full amount of phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing. Sowing of *kharif* sorghum can be done up to the first week of July.
- For pearl millet, the recommended fertilizer dose is 60:30:30 kg NPK per hectare for medium soils and 40:20:20 kg NPK per hectare for light soils. Apply half the dose of nitrogen and the full amount of phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing. Sowing of pearl millet can be done up to 20th July.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 56.6 mm (-67% large deficit) from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) over Chhattisgarh is deficit rainfall for week 1 and a large excess for week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, moderate cloud cover with light rainfall is expected in the coming days. Farmers are advised to carry out line sowing of paddy crops and spray post-emergence herbicides during clear weather conditions.
- Farmers should complete the sowing of soybean, arhar, groundnut, and maize crops.
- Insecticide spraying should be done only when the weather is clear.
- Deep plough the soil with an MB plough and cover it with polythene sheets to eliminate weeds, soil-borne diseases, and insect eggs. Prepare the field properly for cultivation and arrange the required seeds.

- Papaya seedlings should be raised in polybags so that they can be transplanted to the main field during the onset of the monsoon. The recommended papaya varieties are Pusa Nanha and Pusa Dwarf.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 177.8 mm (-22% deficit), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 501.7 mm (20% excess) from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) is a large deficit of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and excess rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1, and a deficit of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and excess rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

- The coming week's hot and humid weather may affect rice nurseries and newly transplanted fields. Since daytime temperatures are expected to reach 36–37°C, protect nursery seedlings from heat by covering the nursery beds with a thin (1.5 cm) layer of paddy straw between 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM.
- Farmers with mature jute crops (around the 50% flowering stage) should harvest and begin retting immediately, as the present weather is favourable for producing good-quality fibre.
- The forecasted hot and humid weather may cause heat stress in chilli, leading to flower drop and poor fruit setting. To improve tolerance to high temperatures, spray 00:00:50 (Sulphate of Potash) at 1% (10 g per litre of water) during the morning hours. Irrigate the crop through furrows only in the early morning (6:00–8:00 AM) or late evening (after 5:00 PM) and avoid overhead irrigation during the daytime to reduce heat stress.
- Regularly monitor rice nursery beds for gall midge damage (dead heart symptoms). If more than 5% of plants are affected, spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC at 2 mL per litre of water.

Assam

Rainfall of 221.1 mm (-51% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) over Assam is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In Sali rice, as the monsoon season has already entered Assam since 7–8 June 2026, there is a higher possibility of moderate rainfall in the next five days. Nursery sowing of pre-germinated Sali rice seeds may be continued.
- Due to the sufficient rainfall received during the past week, farmers are advised to avoid waterlogging in jute fields. Excess water should be removed immediately by creating field ditches 20 cm wide and 20 cm deep, along the gradient, at intervals of 10 m.
- Proper sanitation and disposal of fallen fruits will help reduce infestation of sucking pests such as the fruit-sucking moth in citrus. Baiting with pesticides like Emamectin Benzoate or Flubendiamide mixed with 1% molasses and fruit juice is effective in controlling the pest.
- Farmers should collect recommended varieties of summer bottle gourd such as Pusa Summer Prolific Long, Pusa Summer Prolific Round, Pusa Meghdoot, and Pusa Manjiri. Seedlings may be raised under shade nets to protect them from extreme weather conditions.
- From June to September, heavy infestation of leaf and root rot is common in betelvine. To manage this, apply four drenches and eight sprays of Bordeaux mixture at 1.0% and 0.5% concentrations, respectively, at fifteen-day intervals.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 35 mm (-62% large deficit), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 37.1 mm (-44% deficit) from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) is deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and

excess rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh during week 1, and a large deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to skip transplanting up to 30 June. Nurseries should be raised using short-duration varieties such as Govind, Manhar, Narendra-80, NDR-97, Pant-12, IR-50, Ashwani, Shakat-4, and Baranideep.
- In maize and pigeon pea, sowing should be carried out under irrigated conditions.
- As no rainfall is forecast during this week, farmers are advised to ensure proper soil moisture before sowing. Seeds should be treated with 2.5 g Thiram or 2.0 g Agro-san GN per kg of seed. Recommended composite varieties include Varsha, CSV-13, CSV-15, SPB-1388, and Vijeta, while hybrid varieties include CSH-16, CSH-9, CSH-14, CSH-18, CSH-13, and CSH-23.
- Farmers are advised to arrange seed and fertilizer for pearl millet. Sowing should begin in the second week of July using recommended varieties such as ICMB-155, WCC-75, PC-70, and ICTP-8203, along with hybrid varieties like Pusa-322, Pusa-23, and ICMH-451. Use 4–5 kg of seed per hectare and apply fertilizer at 80:40:40 kg/ha.

Punjab

Rainfall of 28.3 mm (-39% deficit) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) over Punjab is excess rainfall for week 1 and a deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Start sowing maize from the beginning of June in the sub-mountainous districts or areas prone to damage by water stagnation. If there are no weeds or stubble from the previous crop, maize can be sown without preparatory cultivation.
- Begin transplanting rice varieties PR-131, PR-132, PR-129, PR-128, PR-121, PR-122, PR-114, and PR-113 from 20 June onwards, while PR-127, PR-130, HKR-147, and PR-126 should be transplanted from 25 June onwards. PR-126 vacates the fields earlier, facilitating timely sowing of potato, peas, or berseem crops. Transplanting of PR-126 can be done up to 15 July. Use 25–30-day-old nursery seedlings for PR-126, and 30–35-day-old seedlings for medium-duration varieties.
- Apply urea at 33 kg per acre to non-Bt cotton varieties, 40 kg per acre to Bt varieties, and 45 kg per acre to all hybrids after thinning. PAU-LCC can also be used to apply nitrogen based on crop needs in Bt cotton.

Jammu

Rainfall of 56.3 mm (-16% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and a deficit for week 2.

- In paddy, weeding in the nursery is recommended either by mechanical methods or by applying Butachlor granules 5G at 30 kg per hectare in puddled soil after the emergence of the first leaf. If required, apply urea to rice seedlings just after water disappears from the field, and irrigate the nursery as per requirement.
- Farmers can sow maize varieties such as Vivek-25, Vivek QOM-9 HM-5, and HQPM-1 at a seed rate of 20–30 kg per hectare after receiving rainfall at optimum soil moisture. Treat the seed with Bavistin at 3 g per kg of seed before sowing, and apply the basal dose of fertiliser at the time of sowing.
- Irrigation should be postponed due to recent rainfall and further chances of light showers. Farmers may harvest mature pods of moong and mash during clear weather.
- With the receipt of rainfall, top-dress urea at 2 kg per kanal to dhaincha crops if they are at the knee-high stage. Incorporate dhaincha before the flowering stage, one week before transplanting rice crops.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 67.2 mm (8% normal), and West Rajasthan received rainfall of 35.6 mm (4% excess) from 01 June to 28 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (26 June-02 July to 03-09 July 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan during week 1, and a deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 2.

- Farmers are advised to procure improved varieties of maize, groundnut, and pulses from reliable sources for the ensuing kharif sowing and incorporate farmyard manure into the fields.
- For green manuring, plough down the field of Sanai and dhaincha at the 50% flowering stage and mix them well into the soil.
- To control yellow mosaic virus in green gram, spray Diamethoate 30 EC at 1 ml per litre of water.
- Farmers are advised to prepare nurseries for tomato. Seeds should be sown in the nursery after treatment with Thiram at 2.0–2.5 g per kg of seed.
- Hoeing and weeding operations should be carried out in cotton fields.
- The first to second week of June is the appropriate time for sowing groundnut. Based on soil testing, farmers are advised to mix 250 kg of gypsum per hectare before the final ploughing. At the time of sowing, apply 375 kg of SSP and 35 kg of urea per hectare behind the plough.
- Farmers who wish to establish new orchard gardens are advised to dig pits as per requirement and keep them open in the hot climate of June to kill harmful insects, pests, and weed seeds.
- Provide a balanced diet to milch animals to enhance milk production.

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